

NEWS SUMMARY.

FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

DEMOPOLIS, March 3.—A despatch from Gen. Jackson, dated Canton, March 2, says that the enemy's army, consisting of the 16th and 17th Corps, numbering between 25,000 and 30,000 infantry and 1500 cavalry left Canton that morning, after remaining three days.—Sherman himself reached there on the 28th ult., and remained only six hours, pushing on to Vicksburg and leaving McPherson in command. On the 29th he sent back couriers in great haste with despatches for McPherson. The Yankee army is now moving towards Vicksburg, via Livingston and Brookhill. Large numbers of the enemy's transports have passed down the river—said to be for the purpose of taking Sherman's army back, whenever it reaches Vicksburg.

The enemy destroyed the railroad for about eight miles below Canton. All through the country they burned all the houses and destroyed all the provisions. Over two hundred of the enemy have recently been either killed or captured. Ross killed 55 out of 70 negro cavalry, near Yazoo City. Several small wagon trains, attached to Sherman's army, have been taken. The enemy destroyed no railroad bridges.

MERIDIAN, March 4th.—The work of repairing the Rail Roads, destroyed by the enemy, is progressing rapidly. Three miles of track and three bridges were burned on the Southern road. Ten miles of track were destroyed on the Selma road and thirty-five miles on the Mobile and Ohio. Sherman burned a great deal of property here and at Marion, Enterprise, Lockhart and Landerdale station. All the public buildings at this place were destroyed. A number of private houses, the Burton House, Ragsdale House and the Rail Road Depots were burned. The office of the "Daily Marion" was also burned. The enemy plundered the houses, carrying away everything of any value.

Provisions were taken from almost every family. Sherman laid waste all the country through which his army passed on the return to Vicksburg. Sherman occupied Ragsdale House for Headquarters while here, and McPherson occupied Gen. Polk's old Headquarters.

Orienson, it is ascertained, has returned to Memphis with his command.

DEMOPOLIS, March 3.—My victory over the enemy is complete. My loss was twenty killed and sixty wounded. My brother, Col. Forrest, was among the killed. The enemy's loss in killed, wounded and captured was about eight hundred, among them two colonels and one captain killed. The enemy outnumbered my force three to one. N. B. FORREST, Major General.

FROM FLORIDA.

SAVANNAH, March 4.—A special dispatch to the Savannah Republican says: "Detachments from two of our regiments of cavalry and some infantry, all under the command of Col. Anderson, of the 6th Georgia, attacked the enemy at Camp Finnegan on Tuesday last. The camp was retaken, the enemy badly whipped and pursued to within three miles of Jacksonville. Our loss was seven killed and twenty-two wounded. The enemy's loss is very heavy. Captain Stephens, of the Florida cavalry, was killed."

FROM RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, March 4.—A conflict took place Wednesday night at Walkertown between a small force of Confederate cavalry and a party of Yankee raiders, resulting in the death of Acting Brigadier-General Dahlgren, one of the leaders of the expedition, and the capture of ninety of his men. Several papers were found on Dahlgren's person with his signature, stating that the object of the undertaking was the release of the prisoners on Belle Island, the destruction of the late city and the murder of Jeff Davis and his traitorous crew. Everything of service to the rebels was to be destroyed. The documents disclose vindictive hostility against the Confederacy, and have produced a profound sensation in this community.

RICHMOND, March 6.—The Confederate prisoners of war brought to City Point by the Yankee truce boat on Friday arrived in this city this afternoon. About 40 Yankee officers and 800 privates will be sent in return to City Point to-morrow. The exchange will be continued, in the same proportion, as long as the Yankee authorities choose to send back our men.

Another flag of truce boat, with returned prisoners, is expected during the week.

Lieutenant Colonel Cook, of Dahlgren's command, was brought to the Libby Prison last night.

RICHMOND, March 8.—At auction, to day, there was a further decline in manufactured and smoking tobacco, sugar, and other articles.

Brig. Gen. W. H. T. Lee is expected from Fortress Monroe on the next flag of truce boat.

The capture of Yankee steamers, referred to yesterday, was accomplished by fourteen men of the Fifth Virginia Cavalry, under the direction of Acting Master Burley. They crossed the Chesapeake Bay in open boats, proceeded to Cherrystone, where they boarded one steamer, captured forty prisoners, destroyed a quantity of stores, scuttled a schooner and brought

off a propeller.

FUNDING THE CURRENCY.

DEMOPOLIS, March 8.—The amount of Treasury notes funded here last week was \$300,000.

MACON, GA., March 8.—Upwards of \$2,500,000 have already been funded here in four per cent. bonds. The funding is now going on at the rate over \$500,000 per day.

MOBILE, March 5.—The Treasury notes funded during the week amount to four hundred and forty seven thousand nine hundred dollars.

FROM THE UNITED STATES.

Washington telegrams say that an unofficial correspondence between Butler and Ould has resulted in declaring exchanged all prisoners delivered at City Point to the 24th January.

The Herald offers one hundred dollars reward for Lincoln's last joke about the present predicament of Sherman; also a like reward for his last joke upon the Florida expedition. Grant has been appointed Lieutenant General.

The New York Times editorially remarks: "It is quite evident that a ministerial crisis in England is imminent. Everybody is dissatisfied with the position of England's foreign relations. The public are becoming very restive."

Gold closed in New York on the 2d inst. at 108.

The House of Representatives have adopted a resolution to adjourn on the 31 May.

DELAWARE.—The Legislature of Delaware has voted down, by 14 to 7, the bill for the relief of families of volunteers. Resolutions in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war, of thanks to the army, and sympathy with the wounded and the families of soldiers slain or disabled, shared the same fate.

FROM EUROPE.

European advices to the 19th ult. have been received.

Forty thousand Danes were still entrenched at Döppel. The Prussians were preparing to attack them.

Arrangements for the departure of Maximilian to Mexico had been completed at Paris.

It was reported that a conference had been proposed by England, Russia and Sweden for the settlement of the Danish question.

The Confederate steamer Florida left Brest on the 9th ult.

THE "STARVATION PARTIES" IN RICHMOND AS SEEN BY AN ENGLISHMAN. (Richmond (Nov. 27) Correspondence of the London Telegraph.)

The crops this year have been good; but owing to the difficulty of transportation and Government impressments, prices are high in Richmond. There are not a few individuals sorely strained in circumstances, especially the Government clerks and employees; but there is no whispering of thought of surrender. Without noise or a particle of bluster, everybody is for fighting it out, and few if any look to Europe for aid of any sort. There is a disposition to bear cheerfully the inevitable hardships of the war and the blockade.

It is said that the matrimonial market is unusually active, and the bidding spirited. The young people plainly have not the fear of Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Seward before their eyes. There are, it is true, no bloated "shoddy contractors" to give expensive entertainments. In lieu of these they have in Richmond what are called "starvation parties." These are new all the rage. There are no wines, or game, or confectionaries, or fruits; but there are bright eyes and happy faces. The rooms are filled with ladies who wear their old dresses, but who do not talk through their noses, and whose voices sound "low and sweet." I do not believe there is one of these who would not feel insulted by a proposal to exchange places with Mrs. President Lincoln, albeit arrayed in all her diamonds and paraphernalia. They are the same ladies who for three years past have ministered at the hospitals upon the wounded or dying soldier, and brought comfort by their thoughtful care even to the bed of death.

Never was there a greater mistake than for the Federal to imagine that the South is even beginning to be depressed, and to despair of success.

On the contrary, there has been a visible improvement in the temper of the people, and the simplest observer cannot fail to note that there is a fiercer determination to sacrifice all for independence than there was even six months ago, or has been since the struggle began. The campaign of next spring will open on the part of the Confederates with undiminished armies and a sure faith in final success. The atmosphere of illusion on this subject, in which the Federal are now living, will be dissipated by the shock arms, and not improbably by the invasion of their own soil. The South is quietly getting ready for a long war, and nourishes no dreams of peace on any terms save independence and a separate nationality.

HAMLET, WITH THE PART OF HAMLET OMITTED.—Lieut. Gen. Polk issues a general order of congratulation for Sherman's retreat, and thanks everybody generally but names no officer.

It is generally believed that Stephen D. Lee and N. B. Forrest had some shares in the movements which made it expedient for Sherman to retire after doing all the mischief he could.—Courier.

THE CAMDEN JOURNAL

FRIDAY MORNING, MAR. 11, 1864.

TO ADVERTISERS.—Our advertising friends will oblige us by handing in their advertisements on or before Wednesday. Our paper is worked off on Thursday afternoon, and, as we are short handed, it is impossible for us to set up the advertisements, if numerous, in addition to the other matter necessarily postponed until that day. Hereafter no advertisements will be received on Thursday.

It will be seen by his advertisement, in another column, that Mr. W. E. JOHNSON has been appointed Confederate State Depository, at Camden, for funding Treasury Notes, and exchanging (after 1st April next) the present currency for the new issues, at the rate of three of the old for two of the new.

THE WAR IN DENMARK.

The intelligence brought by the Hecla, that, after several sanguinary engagements, in which they had inflicted severe loss upon the Allies, the Danes had evacuated both Holstein and Schleswig, and retreated into Jutland, leaving the Austrians and Prussians in full possession of the Duchies, strikes us as being the most important which we have received for many months.

Those who have ever attempted to unravel the tangled web of European politics, and who know how much patient research, close observation, and political sagacity are required to understand them, are seldom hasty in hazarding an opinion upon the probable results of any given movement; and it would be ridiculous for us, who have been so long excluded from any knowledge of what is going on across the water, and are wholly without accurate and exact information as to the issue involved in the quarrel, between Denmark and the Duchies, to undertake to predict the course it is likely to take. And yet we are so strongly impressed with the belief, that it may, and probably will, lead to a general European war, that we are induced to devote some space to its consideration, the more especially, as few of our readers, probably, have ever bestowed much thought upon the subject.

Holstein was formerly part of Saxony, but was erected into a County Palatine, in the eleventh century, and bestowed, with the title of Count of Holstein, upon Adolph of Schauenberg, in whose family it remained for nearly four centuries. In 1266, Schleswig was united with it, and this union has continued, except for one or two brief periods, to the present time. Upon the extinction of the house of Schauenberg, in 1459, Christian I, King of Denmark, was elected Count of Holstein, by the provincial diet, and, under him, Schleswig and Holstein were first united to Denmark. But it was expressly stipulated that Holstein should be independent of Denmark in government and inheritance. In 1474 it was erected into a duchy, by the Emperor Frederic III, and, upon the death of Christian, fell to the lot of his second son Frederic, who took the title of Duke of Schleswig and Holstein; his elder brother ascending the throne of Denmark as Christian II. But Christian, dying without issue, was succeeded by his brother, and thus the Duchies were reunited to Denmark. Frederic's son and successor, Christian III, united the Duchies to the crown, in 1533, and divided them among his brothers; which measure led to serious and protracted disturbances. From one of these brothers, who obtained as his share the castle and territory of Gottorp, sprung the house of Holstein-Gottorp, the elder branch of which is now represented by the Czar of Russia.

Schleswig-Holstein, as the Duchies are generally styled, occupies the singular and anomalous position of being at one and the same time, a Danish province and a member of the Germanic Confederation, and hence arises much of the discontent which seems to be chronic among her population. In 1834, a constitution uniting Schleswig and Holstein under the representative system common to the rest of the Danish provinces, was granted by the then King of Denmark, and this has been a perpetual bone of contention between Denmark and the Germanic Diet. The King (Frederic VI) also issued letters patent establishing a uniform law of succession throughout all his dominions, except certain portions of Holstein, and this added to the popular discontent in the Duchies. So that when Frederic VII, ascended the throne, in 1848, they broke out into open revolt, and, aided by Prussia and Austria, nearly succeeded in establishing their independence, or rather in effecting their transfer to the German Confederation. But England and Russia interfered; an armistice was declared; Prussia withdrew from the contest; Austria gave her influence to Denmark, and the Duchies, after a gallant resistance, were forced to succumb. The question of the succession was referred to a convention of the leading powers of Northern and Western Europe, and a treaty was signed, by the plenipotentiaries of these, in May 1852, whereby the succession was settled upon Prince Christian of the Sonderberg Gluecksberg line. This arrangement produced universal dissatisfaction in Denmark, and the Danish Parliament refused, for a long time, to ratify it. In 1853, however, after two dissolutions, a Diet was elected, subservient enough to comply with the wishes of the King, and the impending storm was, for the moment, averted.

What was the immediate occasion of the present outbreak, and whether it was inaugurated by a popular revolt, or whether Austria and Prussia intervened, in the first instance, in the interest of Germany, we have not been able to ascertain. We have looked in vain over the scanty items of foreign news that are permitted to reach us, for some authentic and accurate exposition of the points ostensibly at issue, and the ground occupied by the respective parties to the quar-

rel. A brief hint, upon what authority we know not that the action of Austria and Prussia is not approved by the other German powers, is all we have been able to glean. But there is no difficulty whatever in ascertaining, the real source of the trouble.

The Danes proper, that is the inhabitants of Jutland and the adjacent islands, are Scandinavians, the descendants of the old Norsemen who, in the middle ages swept the northern seas, and levied contributions on almost the entire northern and western seacoast of Europe. The people of the Duchies, on the other hand, are of Teutonic origin. It has been stated that all the inhabitants of Holstein and Lauenburg, and three fourths of those of Schleswig, are pure Germans, speaking the German language exclusively, and thoroughly German in all their ideas. Upon almost all points, therefore, there is "an irrepressible conflict" between these and the Danes, and five hundred years of "union" have failed to produce amalgamation, or to consolidate the two races into a homogeneous population. The present war, then, is but the renewal of a quarrel venerable for its antiquity, and which, growing, as it does, out of the antagonism of races, can find its ultimate solution only in extermination or separation. But neither of these is possible at this time; and yet no compromise, by which ultimate settlement may be postponed, can be forced on either belligerent except at the point of the bayonet. The retention of the Duchies is almost essential to the existence of Denmark. They comprise nearly one-third, and that the richest and most productive, of her territory, and fully one third of her population. Stripped of these, Denmark could no longer maintain her rank and influence as an independent Kingdom, but would inevitably dwindle into an insignificant principality, and perhaps be forced ultimately to accept the "protection" of some more powerful neighbor. Denmark, then, will fight to the bitter end, and accept no compromise. But the Danes, although a brave people, are no match, in their present crippled condition, for the combined forces of Austria and Prussia, and will probably be driven to the wall. Will the northern powers consent to a disturbance of the balance of power in the north of Europe? Will the parties to the Convention of 1852, quietly submit to its being set aside? We do not believe it. On the other hand, Teutonic obstinacy is proverbial, and Napoleon is committed to the doctrine of "satisfied populations." Will the Germans voluntarily abandon their purpose, or the restless Emperor of the French remain much longer inactive? We doubt it, and doubting we think we can discern, through the smoke of Missunda and Flensborg, the first faint gleam of a more fearful conflagration. It is true that battles have been fought in Europe, within the last decade, without producing a general convulsion, but the present is a very different case from any of the others, and a disturbance in Germany, the very heart of Europe must send a thrill through every portion of the Continent.

But, if Europe should drift into a general war, how would it affect us? We have time only for a brief answer to that question. It would cut off the supplies of men and money which the Yankees are receiving from Europe; it would open European ports to our cruisers; it would put an end to Yankee domination and English truckling; and finally it would extort, from the necessities of Europe, that recognition of our claims to national existence which we have in vain solicited from their justice.

MR. EDGEMOND: I desire, through the columns of the Journal, to direct the attention of the public to the present condition of the Cemetery, and to urge, upon all interested, the necessity of renewed exertions to complete the improvements now going on. What has already been done, attests the ability of Mr. CRAMMOND, to make it one of the most beautiful burying grounds in the State; but he must be properly supported. The handsome enclosures, now being completed, give ample evidence that a deep interest has been awakened upon the part of our citizens, and my desire, now, is to point out to them the absolute necessity of furnishing hands to complete what has been so well begun. We require manual labour, for which the Society is willing to pay, but which very few seem willing to furnish; and without this, the work must come to a stand. We also require wagons, and would appeal to the generous portion of the community, who have it in their power, to send their teams for one or two days gratuitously. Trees, turf, and gravel, have to be hauled for which, at the present high rates, the Society is unable to pay. This would not be a great sacrifice to the donors, while it would materially aid the good work. Spring is upon us, and much of the work, from the very nature of it, must be done at once; a month hence and it will be too late.

Until these improvements are completed, the ground leveled, cleared of rubbish, and ploughed in, it will only look like a clearing, abandoned after the trees had been felled; and the pretty enclosures, while they are beautiful in themselves only heighten the deformity of the grounds as they appear at present. I sincerely hope the good people of Camden, will not allow such a desirable undertaking to fall through for want of a few labourers, for a couple months. I am well aware of the scarcity of labour and that every one has as much to do as he thinks he can accomplish. On the other hand, I feel quite as certain that every one can spare his house servants for two or three days if he will only try. I would therefore earnestly entreat all who take an interest in this matter, to make the effort, and if the work finally falls through, let none of us have it to say "It was my fault."

Respectfully,
ROBT. M. KENNEDY.

Camden S. C., March 9th, 1864.

The Empire Iron Works, N. Y., have been partially destroyed by fire.